

ART. XVII.—*Wharton Hall, Westmorland.*

PART I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

By JOHN F. CURWEN, F.R.I.B.A.

Read at Wharton Hall, August 30th, 1901.

IT would seem that the oldest portion of the hall was erected during the early part of the fifteenth century, or about the time when Richard Wherton served the county as member of Parliament between the years 1415 and 1418.

The extent of this first hall is clearly shewn by heavy black walls on the accompanying plan, and by examining closely the architectural features of the square pele tower, and of the buttery,* pantry, and cellar vaults beneath what is now known as the "Lord's Solar."

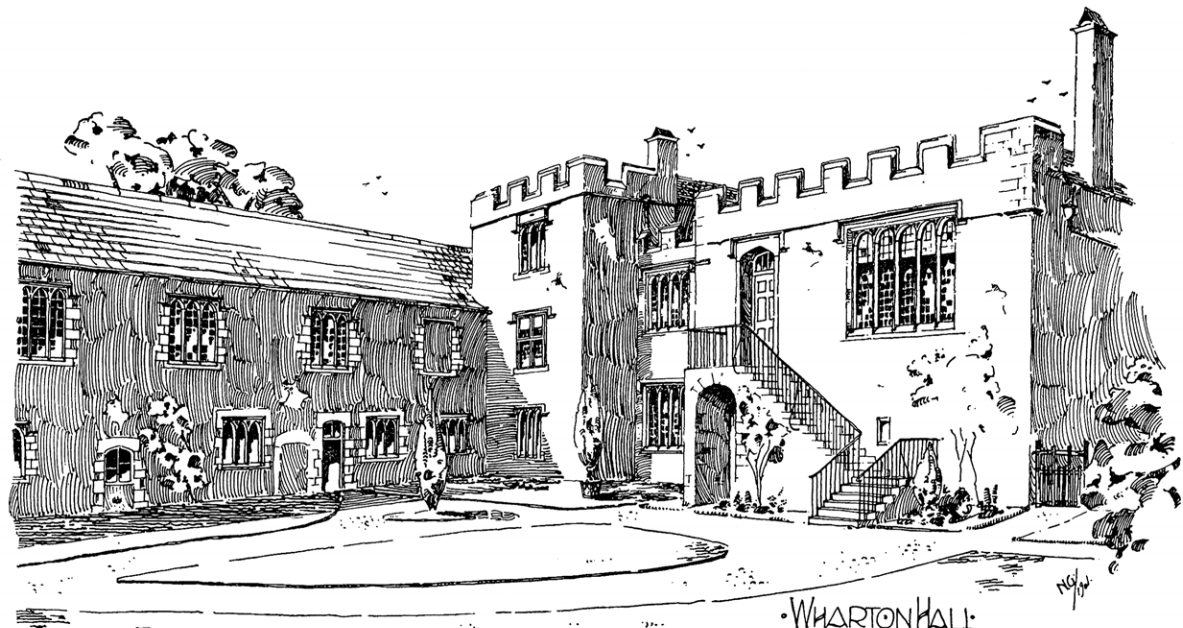
It comprised the usual square pele of three stories, central aula, and kitchen wing, and formed no mean house for those days. The tower is 25ft. by 16ft. between the walls, which are some 5ft. thick all round. In the N.E. angle is a square newel stairway leading up to the bed chambers. From the "Lord's Solar," on the ground floor of the pele, a doorway opens out into the aula—a goodly room, measuring internally 33ft. by 20ft. and open most probably to the roof, as the walls here are only 3ft. 3in. thick. At the western end against the solar was the dais, lighted by a large window towards the south, and opposite to it, but more in the centre of the room, is a chimney breast wide enough to contain an ample fire-place. At the eastern end was the serving passage,

* Buttery has its name not from butter (though, I believe, it was customary to make butter there), but from a word signifying butler, who had charge of the cellar.

opening out from which are still to be seen two Carnarvon arched doorways leading into the buttery, pantry, and cellar vaults. The cooking was done, as was customary, in a temporary erection of daub and plaster within the inner baily. If in connection with this early hall there was a private chapel, it would seem that it was situated above the vaults; for, about the year 1846, a tomb was uncovered there containing a skeleton, with the remains of a sword and a green holy-water glass by its side—the remains, one must suppose, of one of the Whartons who died before the Reformation, and was buried in his own chapel.

Here, then, lived the family for some hundred and fifty years until the time of Thomas, Lord Wharton, the well-known Warden of the Marches, 1495 to 1568; who, finding the hall too small and inadequate for his more noble circumstances, set about and built for himself a banquetting chamber of suitable dimensions, new kitchens to furnish his hospital board, a new chapel and lord's parlour, perhaps the western wing, and, lastly, the gate house, over which he erected his coat of arms with the date 1559.

These additions present for the most part the general architectural features of the Tudor style—high perpendicular windows, divided into several lights by hollowed mullions and transomes, some with pointed and others with segmental heads; but all without foliation or cusping, yet crowned with cavetto labels. The battlements throughout have been greatly repaired, but with their roll and splay coping running continuously over the merlons and embrasures, have doubtless followed the design of the original work. Another noticeable feature is, that whereas the old hall was situated on the ground floor level, here all the main apartments are raised up to the first floor, over the top of a long series of vaults. Like a sensible man, Lord Wharton did not pull down the old dwelling; he simply enlarged it by adding his new buildings on.



•WHARTON HALL•
•WESTMORELAND•

(TO FACE P. 258).

This much, however, he did to reconstruct the old rooms. A new heavy oaken staircase was erected in the pele tower in place of the square newel stair, and the chapel was converted into his new with-drawing room and *camera privata*, against the eastern wall of which he commenced to build the grand banquetting chamber. Unfortunately, this superb hall has now become a complete ruin, but there is sufficient left to show that it has been an apartment of noble proportions, measuring internally 68ft. by 27ft., with lofty walls reaching to an open roof. Thomas Machel has left in vol i. of his MSS.* a little scratch plan of the building as he saw it in 1680, and Pennant gives an illustration as it existed in 1773, from both of which we find that the doorway was through an ashlar and molded porch projecting into the court and carried up to the full height of the building, battlemented at the top, and approached by a flight of stone steps.

About the middle of the northern wall opposite is a most capacious fireplace, with a Tudor arch of ashlar work flush with the wall, the chimney being tolerably perfect; and to the right hand of this there is a large mass of masonry projecting outwards, which appears to have been the foundation of an ante-chamber, or, perhaps, a bay window; but, if it were the latter, one would have expected to find it situated on the other side of the fireplace toward the end of the dais, and opposite to the large window into the court.

The dais evidently was at the western end raised a step higher than the main floor, and this would bring it to the level of the with-drawing room immediately behind. At the eastern end were the oaken screens, with probably the music gallery over, and from the passages behind there are the usual two doorways leading into the kitchen—one serving for the entry, and the other for the exit of the servitors. It is worthy of notice that the floor of this

* These MSS. are preserved in the Dean and Chapter library at Carlisle.

passage has been supported on beams, whereas the floor of the hall has been upon the vaulted chambers beneath, which helps us to the inference that there has been a staircase here communicating with the buttery and pantry below, as also to the minstrel's gallery above.

The kitchen which adjoins the hall, and which is approached by stone steps leading up from the courtyard, is still existing very much in the original state. Standing now apart, it presents the appearance of a massive tower, some 40ft. by 25ft. square. No longer was the lord content with the meagre accommodation then existing for his culinary requirements; so here we have the importance of the kitchen boldly asserted, a single room, with lofty walls reaching to an open collar-beam roof, 20ft. from the floor, and lighted by two large transome windows at the southern end, which are now blocked half-way up.

The two fireplaces are splendid examples. The one on the north wall measures 11ft. across the chimney, and that on the east wall 13ft. 6in. Each are spanned by flat Tudor arches, richly molded, on freestone jambs. There is also a semi-circular opening between the two, evidently intended for an oven. High up in the walls above is a small two-light window, and there are several joist holes in the wall of the northern end about a yard beneath its cill, which seem to suggest the possibility of there being a gallery running along the kitchen at this end for the accommodation of the chief cook.

At the S.E. corner there is a blocked-up doorway, which formerly led, no doubt, to the servants' apartments or stables outside the baily. Close by on the southern wall can still be seen the drain waste discharging outwards. Beneath, and level with the ground, are vaulted cellars lighted by three deep-slit windows, which would most probably be used in those days of great hospitality for the necessarily large storage of salted meat and larded pots. Contemporaneously with Lord Wharton's hall, or very soon afterward, would be built the flanking buildings

on the western side of the court. At the northern end is the gallery or reception room, which became a favourite and necessary adjunct to all great mansions of the Elizabethan period. The building is now divided by a floor, but there is no doubt that it was in those days open to the roof. The far end was partitioned off, where the now blocked-up doorway to the court is, to form a chapel. Dr. Taylor says, in the *Manorial Halls*, that he could then see the stone benches along either side of the chancel walls, and that over the window now blocked at the south end the sacred monogram; but the place is so terribly modernized for cottage purposes, with new plaster and paper, that I can find no such traces. There is, however, upon the outside gable a stone shield, but from the distance I could not distinguish the carving.

To the N.W. of this wing there is a small square tower, detached from the main buildings except by one corner, which stands there in all its ruin—a riddle past finding out. It is a tower of three stories, approached by a circular newel stair in the N.E. angle, with small windows, now blocked up, and with new and larger ones opened outwards to the west. Externally, on the ground floor, there remains a series of six niches on the southern side, and two more round the corner—niches very much like those used in wine vaults—but what they are or what the tower is, who can tell?

In the building next the gate house there are a series of apartments known as the “priest’s lodgings,” and entered by a newel stair. The principal room seems to have been on the first floor, where there is still the remains of a handsome fireplace and an entrance way into the chapel. The gate house consists of a castellated block of three stories, with a battlemented parapet at the top. It is evidently a building of the second period, and there is as proof, over the outer segmental arch, the arms with supporters and crest of Thomas, Lord Wharton, with the motto and the date “Anno Domini, 1559.” It

is curious to notice that the archway is not vaulted, neither is there a chase for any portcullis; but there still remain the holes for the reception of a square, heavy drawbar to lock the oaken gates.

Within the archway on the left is a curious narrow chamber, 15ft. by 4ft., in which, tradition says, the bloodhounds were kept in olden time. On the right are rooms set apart for the porter, with mullioned windows and fireplaces, beyond which there has been a small wing leading to a square tower at the S.E. angle of the court, where there is still the remains of a *garderobe*. From here a curtain wall, 14ft. high, continued round the east side of the court to the kitchen, and it would seem that a parapet wall, probably battlemented, ran along above the sheds and over the four-centred arch of the postern gate, which latter also seems to have been defended by a small turret.

In the barton outside the gate house there is a building now used as a barn of about the same age as the hall, but it is not very easy to determine the use for which it was originally intended. There have been some good mullioned windows in the upper part, and the doors have been bolted from the inside; but, so far as I can see, there have been no fireplaces. Over a stream near by can be seen the ruins of what was once the laundry.

Thus did the first Lord Wharton rear up to himself a goodly house and estate, but which was destined, alas! to live only some hundred and seventy years. For Philip, Duke Wharton, became a rebel, and the confiscated estates, including the hall, were sold in 1728 to Robert Lowther, and fell into disuse. Finally, Nicolson and Burn speak of the hall "now in ruins and desolate, inhabited by no human creature but a poor hind." Nothing now remains of the internal decorative work, such as wood-carving, panelling, or glass, which Machel describes as being covered with emblazoned coats, impaled and quartered with those of Clifford, Lowther, Musgrave, and

Warcop. However, some time ago the first Lord Lonsdale repaired the "lord's solar," raised up an outside stair, and broke through a doorway where the old bay window formerly existed, for his own accommodation during the shooting season. He also again made habitable the whole of the western wing as a dwelling house for the use of his farm tenant. The property is now owned by Sir Joseph Savory.

ART. XVII.—*Wharton Hall, Westmorland.*

PART II.—HISTORICAL.

BY THE REV. J. WHARTON, M.A.

Read at Wharton Hall, August 30th, 1901.

WHARTON Hall, Westmorland (there is another in Lancashire), “a fair lordship on the banks of the River Eden,” was connected with an ancient restless family so long that it is hard to condense even prominent events into a short compass. In this paper I acknowledge that I am much indebted to the labours of the late Edward Ross Wharton, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

The race is of Norwegian and Danish extraction. The first of whom mention is made was Sueni de Warton, in the time of Edward the Confessor and the first William. Sueni was followed by his son Gamel, Gamel by Siward, and so on through many generations, until the family increased in wealth, and one became a baron. In 1292, Gilbert de Querton (Wharton first appears in 1310) proved his right to the manor of Querton. It came from his nephew Robert, being given to him by Isabel, daughter of Jordan. Gilbert married the co-heiress of Croglin in Cumberland, Emma Hastings; and his descendants bore the “maunch” (lady’s sleeve), the ensign of the great family of the Hastings. The bull’s head may have been the figurehead of the original galley in which they landed. The lion’s paws relate to a victory, or victories, over the Scots.*

* “The Arms of the Whartons,” say Nicolson and Burn, “are: Sable, a maunch Argent. The Crest, a bull’s head erased.” And King Edward VI., in recompense of the services of the first Thomas Lord Wharton, granted to him an augmentation of his paternal coat—namely, a border ingrailed Or, charged with eight saltires of lion’s paws erased Gules, armed Azure.



Sharp, sculp.

THOMAS
MARQUIS of WHARTON.

(TO FACE P. 265).

Gilbert and Emma settled the manor of Croglin on their son Henry and his wife "by service of a rose." Through Henry, Hugh, William, and John, we descend to Sir Thomas, the Duke of Bedford's companion in France (1422-35).

His great-grandson Thomas was the first Lord Wharton, 1495-1568. His deadly enemies, the Maxwells, styled him "the tyrant lord." His mother was Agnes Warcop of Smardale. Scotland and England were at war. The marriage of James IV. of Scotland, and Margaret Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., granted but a brief cessation. James was slain at Flodden (1514). Young Wharton, early initiated in border strife, served on a raiding expedition into Scotland in 1522, attaining distinction, and was knighted by Henry VIII. at Windsor (1527). This year the Reformation is said to have begun. Wharton's interest in the movement was political. As M.P. for Appleby, he promoted the wishes of the King in his quarrel with the Pope. He was Sheriff of Cumberland and Commissioner in border outrages, Captain of Cockermouth, and associated with the Earl of Northumberland in the government of the Marches. He was also a Visitor of the monasteries in Cumberland. In the "Pilgrimage of Grace" (1536-7) the rebels marched to Wharton Hall. Sir Thomas fled. He was one of the King's representatives at York in the conference with Aske (1536). In 1542, Sir Thomas, as Warden of the West Marches and Captain of Carlisle Castle, overthrew the Scotch at Solway Firth at the head of 2,000 men. Twelve hundred Scotsmen, including "the chiefest of all the nobility," were taken prisoners. James V. died of a broken heart, leaving the Crown to his infant daughter Mary. The English loss was seven. For this and other services Sir Thomas was created a baron, taking his seat among the peers, January 30th, 1545. Though a Chantry Commissioner, he was adverse to further reform. On the accession of Elizabeth, he practically retired from public

service laden with honours and considerable wealth. His first wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir Bryan Stapleton of Wighill, near Tadcaster. His second wife was Lady Anne Bray, second daughter of the fifth Earl of Shrewsbury. His landed possessions were extensive. He purchased Healaugh, near Wighill, Yorkshire, from the Earl of Northumberland. The dissolved abbey of Shap was granted him by the Crown. Among his many purchases were the manor of Ravenstonedale and the advowson of Kirkby Stephen. He held lands of the King in Swaledale. He purchased the manor of Muker and other lands once belonging to the abbey of Rievaulx. He rebuilt Wharton Hall in 1559, and made the vast deer park in Ravenstonedale, removing tenants, and assigning them land elsewhere. Each had to build the wall in proportion to the land he held. Some parts of this wall, nine feet high, remain.* He was a man of fiery temper, and provoked ill-will. It is said he was struck with blindness on Ashfell as a signal punishment. He was in continual danger among the commoners of Westmorland, so he went to reside in the shelter of Healaugh. One of his last acts was to found Kirkby Stephen Grammar School. He died in 1568. A monument of Derbyshire marble marks the place of his interment in the church at Healaugh. A cenotaph, similar in form but of sandstone, stands in the Wharton Chapel of Kirkby Stephen Church. The inscriptions have been shamefully travestied; and the bull's head on the neck of the effigy has been inter-

* I have many grave doubts about the whole Ravenstonedale Park business. I think I can detect malicious fabrication when the Whartons became unpopular. There was an enclosure there connected with the Sempringham foundation probably before the Wharton Park business. It was an ancient, very ancient, "decoy" (if that can be said of quadrupeds), a "preserve" (is there a singular?) in which boars were very prominent. I do not think Wharton began it. Sempringham dates 1148 when founded by St. Gilbert. This "decoy" was the monks' larder, where they could be sure of finding a stag or boar. Wharton possibly repaired it. There is some "mud-throwing" here, I fully think. Lord Wharton purchased the manor of Ravenstonedale for £935 16s. 8d. He began enclosing the park in 1559. It was done in boons, "under pressure;" What a contradiction! He compensated the tenants with land. (See Proceedings, Second Meeting, at the end of this volume.—ED.)

preted as Satan in a vanquished posture! Dr. Burn's, or the "schoolmaster's" wit was a little rampant!*

Thomas, the second Lord Wharton (1520-72), served under his father, and was knighted by Seymour, the Protector. He was a decided Roman Catholic. His wife was Lady Anne, daughter of Robert Radcliffe, first Earl of Sussex. He was steward of the household to Princess Mary, and sworn of the Privy Council. His first son was named after his godfather Philip II. of Spain. These were the terrible days of Smithfield. Whatever the Whartons thought of the Marian persecution, the Queen granted Sir Thomas (*sic*) Newhall in Bereham and other manors in Essex. Elizabeth excluded him from the Privy Council. He was committed to the Tower for having had mass celebrated at Newhall. While in prison he lost his wife, for whom "a great moan was made." He died in Canon

* In Nicolson and Burn it is accredited to a "waggish schoolmaster." Unfortunately, Burn had a good vein of the "waggish" in his own pate, as when he proposed to add to an epitaph in the Ben Jonson-like doggerel—"And the devil take the author of all such poetry!"

REAL INSCRIPTION ON THE EDGES.

"THOMAS WHARTONUS JACEO HIC, HIC UTRAQUE CONJUNS †
ELIONORA SUUM HINC, HINC HABET ANNA LOCUM.
EN TIBI, TERRA, TUUM, CARNES AC OSSA RESUME;
IN CÆLOS ANIMAS, TU, DEUS ALME, TUUM."

The vile "wag" schoolmaster or Burn himself (?) :—

"Here I, Thomas Wharton, do lie,
With Lucifer † under my head:
And Nelly my wife hard by,
And Nancy as cold as lead.
Oh! how can I speak without dread,
Who could my sad fortune abide?
With one devil under my head, †
And another laid close on each side,"

At the east end of the tomb is :—

"GENS WHARTONA, GENUS: DAT HONORES DEXTERA VICTRIX
IN SCOTOS. STAPLETONA DOMUS MIHI QUAM DEDIT, UXOR
ELIONORA FACIT § TER BINA PROLE PARENTEM:
BINAM ADIMUNT TENERIS, BINAM JUVENILIBUS ANNIS
FATA MIHI; DAT NOMEN AVI MIHI BINA SUPERSTES.
ANNA, SECUNDA UXOR, CELEBRI EST DE GENTE SALOPUM."

† Nicolson and Burn read *Conjux*.

‡ The bull's head helmet crest, as I explained it.

§ Nicolson and Burn read *fecit*.

Row, Westminster, and was buried in the Abbey 1572, the year of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Philip, the third Lord Wharton (1555-1625), eldest son of the second baron, sat in the House of Lords over forty years. He married Frances, eldest daughter of Henry Clifford, the Earl of Cumberland. Their sons were George and Thomas. His second wife was Dame Dorothy Colby. The marriage was an unhappy one. His fiery-tempered son George was killed in a duel, 1609. His antagonist was James Stuart, son of Lord Blantyre. Each killed the other at the first thrust. They were buried, by royal orders, in the same grave. Sir Thomas, the surviving son, now heir, married the only daughter of the Earl of Monmouth—Lady Philadelphia. Aske, near Richmond, was part of her settlement. Lady Eleanor Bowes occupied Aske Hall, the seat of the Earl of Zetland, for her life. She was great-granddaughter of the first Lord Wharton and widow of Robert Bowes, an important man in Elizabeth's reign. Here Sir Thomas resided until his death, 1622. The household was attached to the Reformation. James I., on his way to Scotland (1617), stayed one night at Aske Hall; on his return, he stayed a night at Wharton Hall. Here he was "royally entertained." In the now unroofed banquetting hall there was high revelry. In the company was William Laud, afterwards archbishop. The visit was expensive. Lord Wharton's debts next year amounted to £16,713! He was put on an allowance of £600 a year for himself, and £500 for his son. He died 1625, and is buried with his grandfather at Helaugh. No marble marks his memory.

Philip, the fourth Lord Wharton (1613-96), the Good.—Philip, elder son of Sir Thomas Wharton of Aske, came to the barony on the death of his grandfather, old Lord Philip, the first year of Charles I. (1625); his father, Sir Thomas, who graduated M.A. at Caius College, Cambridge and married the noble Philadelphia,

was the first of the family who sympathised with the Puritans, opposing all rites and ceremonies not enjoined in Holy Scripture. In the Puritan's view, the Reformation in the national church had stopped short. King James I., after pronouncing the Presbyterians "the sincerest kirk in the world," on crossing the Border cried "No bishop, no king." Nay, he inveighed in the Lords against both Puritans and Papists; "his mother had been haunted by a Puritan divell." He, however, encouraged the Hampton Court translation made at the request of the Puritans. For this "authorised version" Lord Wharton provided a distribution. Sir Thomas Wharton died 1622, five years after King James's visit to Aske, and was buried in Easby Church. He was "a most religious knight." His praise is told in *Totum Hominis*, a rare book by Mr. Wales. The fourth Lord Wharton's younger brother, Sir Thomas of Edlington, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. "He esteemed the Word more than his necessary food." His virtues were numerous. He (the fourth lord's younger brother) had an excellent sympathising wife. He bought a house at Edlington, near Doncaster. Lord Wharton was thrice married, and had fifteen children. His second wife, Jane Goodwin, inherited the manors of Winchenden, near Aylesbury, and Wooburn—"a most happy and intelligent woman," who left him three sons: (a) Thomas, the fifth baron and first marquis; (b) Goodwyn, an eccentric man of a mechanical turn, and a spiritualist;* (c) Henry, a colonel in Ireland under Schombergh. He once assumed the habit of a player and sung, before the King, the party song "Lillibulero," written by his brother Thomas. Of this Henry, it is recorded "he did not leave behind him a better officer, or truer Englishman; no man was ever so generally regretted." Lord Wharton's third wife was Anne Carr,

* His MS. biography is in the British Museum.

“a lady adorned to the full with surpassing gifts of mind and body.” The death of her son William in a duel brought about her death. A very beautiful verbal picture is given of Lord Wharton and his sons in the *Memoirs of the Marquis*.

We must now leave the “Good Lord Wharton,” and proceed to his son the marquis, and his grandson the duke. “Their public history is well known, and the private history of their struggles with the influences of a Puritan education, might, if attainable, read some instructive lessons.”—Hunter, p. 23.

Thomas, the fifth Lord Wharton and first marquis (1648-1715). Rapin says:—“His name will ever be endeared to the friends of liberty, and to all who have a true concern for the Protestant interest.” The Act of Uniformity having been passed, Nonconformists were prohibited from teaching any public or private school. Thomas was placed under a Nonconformist minister. He then made a tour through countries professing the reformed faith. On his return he plunged into the dissipations incident on the Restoration. Though not marked for religious zeal, he was a devoted supporter of the political party opposed to the oppression of Nonconformists. Under parental pressure he married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, a great heiress, but of reserved manners. There was little sympathy between them. With the son of Hampden, the patriot, he was member for Buckinghamshire. There he was popular. He drew up the invitation to the Prince of Orange, and was one of the first to meet him at Torbay. His satirical ballad “Lillibulero” voiced the feelings of the day. On his father’s death, he came into £30,000 a year of our times. William III. was sponsor at his son’s baptism; the Princess Anne, afterwards Queen, was another. A Whig, he spent £80,000 (worth now £300,000) on elections. He was “one of the completest gentlemen in England; witty, but much of a libertine.”—Read Macaulay about him. On Anne’s

accession the Tories came in. Wharton was dismissed. When his party again came in, he was created Viscount Winchendon and Earl of Wharton. Joseph Addison was his secretary when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was a consistent champion of liberty. He said "he had been born and bred a Dissenter." His witty rejoinder to Robert Harley is familiar.* The Schism Bill he strongly opposed. George I. made him Lord Privy Seal, and created him, among many proud titles, Marquis of Wharton and Malmesbury (1715). Within two months he died, and was buried at Winchenden. He made a most considerate will. We are not to trust the portrait painted by his detractors, like Dean Swift, a strong Tory, or even Macaulay. With vices not a few, "Honest Tom Wharton" possessed many excellent points. Generous to those whom he employed, he was charitable to the poor, specially the old and children. The preamble to the patent, by which George I. conferred a new title on his son, lauds the father in highest terms as the advocate of liberty and the Protestant religion.

Philip, the sixth Lord Wharton, second marquis, and duke (1698-1731).

Wharton! the scorn and wonder of our days,
Whose ruling passion was the love of praise.—POPE.

Philip, the only son of the marquis and Lucy Loftus, daughter of Lord Lisburne, born two years after the death of the "Good" Lord Wharton, showed a precocious intellect, and was educated at home. Sub-

* His friend Robin (Robert Harley, son of Sir Edward Harley and first Earl of Oxford, who had gone over from the Whigs to the Tories), having spoken pretty warmly against Dissenters in the debate, my Lord Wharton told him that it was strange to hear him talk so; for, "My lord," says he, "though we have none of their grace in our hearts, we have much of their blood in our veins; and you have forgotten how often we have been together at Pinner's Hall (a noted Non-conformist meeting-house, where a lecture was given on Tuesday mornings in support of the doctrines of the Reformation by eminent Presbyterian and Independent ministers)." "My lord," says the White Staff, "that was my brother Edward, 'twas not I." "Yes, yes," replied my Lord Wharton, "I say, my lord, 'twas your brother Edward's brother Robin used to go there."

sequently he proved unstable, impulsive, and without moral or religious principles—an instance illustrious, but melancholy, of at once the greatest abilities and the most flagrant indiscretions. His clandestine marriage caused his father's death. Thus he came early into the titles and £14,000 a year. He left his Huguenot tutor at Geneva, giving him a bear's cub with a ridiculous pun attached. He then went to Avignon, and called on the Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, son of James II. In Paris he visited the widow of James II. at St. Germain's, from whom he obtained, by the pawning of her jewels, £2,000 for the promotion of Jacobite interests. By virtue of his titles he sat in the Irish House of Peers. His secretary was Edward Young, author of *Night Thoughts*. The Whigs had him created Duke of Wharton by letters patent of George I. In the House of Lords he defended Atterbury, Jacobite Bishop of Rochester. He was then friendly with Swift and Pope, who subsequently gave an ugly picture of him. He was president of a free-thinking profligate club. Twice a week he published *The True Briton*—political essays. Utterly reckless in expenditure, he was riotous in living. In the South Sea scheme he lost a vast sum. He sold some estates, and (later) the family portraits to Sir Robert Walpole. In broken health and shattered circumstances, he went abroad and openly espoused the cause of the Pretender, who conferred upon him the Order of the Garter and his patent as Duke of Northumberland (1726). On his wife's death, he married the daughter of an Irish colonel in the Spanish army at the siege of Gibraltar, and maid of honour to the Queen of Spain. He professed himself a Roman Catholic. He served as a volunteer in the Spanish army. For this he was indicted for high treason and outlawed by the House of Lords, attainted of high treason. With brief intervals of remorse, he continued his reckless life at Rouen and Paris. One writer says he performed a great part in editing the *Delphin Classics*, writing for daily bread.

While riding through a village he was seized with a fit, and found by Franciscan friars and conveyed by them to their monastery at Reus, nine miles from Tarragona. They took every care of him ; he, however, died a week after, May 31st, 1731, in his 32nd year. He was buried next day in one of the aisles, " in the same poor manner in which they inter their own monks." This " once beautiful monastery of Problet " was wrecked in an outbreak of popular frenzy sixty years ago, but a glowing epitaph has been recently discovered. His widow married Count Montijo. In the latter part of her life she lived on a small Spanish pension in London, died in 1777, and was buried in old St. Pancras' Churchyard.

The last of the noble family, Jane, wife of John Holt, sister of the duke, died in 1761. The Wharton title became extinct ; the estates were in the hands of private owners, except the portion devoted by the fourth lord to charitable purposes, known as " The Bible Lands."
